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## FACTS AND FIGURES.

A few days since the *Tribune* published a statement prepared by a gentleman connected with the present State administration, the object of which was to prove that there had not been transferred to the account of moneys required by law to be set apart for the support of public schools, as much money as should have been.

The session acts of 1867, passed by a Republican legislature, provides that the income of the School Fund, together with one fourth of the State Revenue shall be applied annually to the support of the public schools and the University etc.

This act was approved March 13th 1867. Under the law the first transfer took place on the 1st of March 1868, at which time each year the State superintendent makes an apportionment of the moneys in the Treasury for the support of schools to the various counties of the State. If our recollection is correct there was some controversy as to what the law really intended to have transferred. Was it one fourth of the current year's revenue? Or was it that and also one fourth of the delinquent taxes of previous years? The delinquent taxes collected at that time did not fall much short of half the entire amount collected. It was soon after the war and many counties of the state that had been disorganized were beginning to send in their delinquent assessments.

It was decided, as we recollect now, that the law intended the transfer only one fourth of the current year's revenue collected. The entire levy, on the valuation of 1867, for taxes of 1868, was \$1,207,780.67. Now the collections on this levy on the first of March 1868, as near as we can ascertain from the report, were about \$870,000. The one fourth of this sum is about \$217,500. Very nearly the actual sum that was that year transferred to the school money account for apportionment.

The same rule prevailed in the apportionment of 1869. Only one fourth of the collections on the current year's levy was transferred to the account for the support of schools.

The same was true of 1870, 1871, and 1872, we believe. In 1873, the Democracy assumed the management of affairs. But did they make a change in the basis of this transfer?

Let us apply some of the *Tribune* correspondent's own "hair" to this bit and see how it will work. We will take his citation of the transfer in 1869. He says: In 1869 the receipts into this fund were \$1,870,656 63. The amount that should have been applied to school purposes, (i. e., 25 per cent.) was \$467,664 15. The amount actually applied was \$218,740 64 thereby cheating the schools out of \$120,923 51.

Now let us compare this with the transfer of 1873, and see how nearly true it is the "cheating" process was kept up. In 1872 the receipts into the Revenue Fund were \$1,422,065. The amount that should have been applied to School purposes, (i. e., 25 per cent.) was \$355,516. The amount actually applied was \$252,669 90, thereby cheating the schools (by Democratic figuring) out of \$102,846.

The same "cheating" process was continued under Democratic rule until the Supreme Court decided, Judge Wagner delivering the opinion of the Court, that the one fourth of the delinquencies collected should also be transferred. But this present Democratic administration is entitled to no credit for this change. They resisted it to the last. The State University made the fight and won, recovering not only the fraction to which it is entitled of last year's delinquencies but of all previous years' delinquencies.

By the way if this present administration is such a faithful friend of the public schools why don't it go to work and make up to them the amount the State officers, Republican and Democratic, have been cheating them out of for the past seven or eight years? And where is our vigilant Superintendent of Public Schools that he don't move in the matter? The one fourth of the delinquencies that has never been transferred, and applied to the support of schools would help them amazingly now. It would not fall short of \$750,000.

The more old face a lady has on the more she is admired. The more old broadcloth a man has on his back the more he appears in the eyes of the public.

A man was told by a clergyman to remember Lot's wife. He replied "I have troubled enough with my own, without remembering other men's wives."

## PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Friends, His Enemies, and His Official Course.

His Conscience Clear and Undisturbed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Herald publishes an interview between President Grant and its Washington correspondent. According to the report of the interview the President stated that there were many misrepresentations made in connection with official communications between him and ex-Secretary Bristow and ex-Solicitor Wilson. As an illustration of this he says he never asked for the resignation offered by Bristow, but several times when he voluntarily proposed to resign and was urgently anxious to do so, (President Grant) prevailed upon him to stay in office. Once Bristow insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation because he said he could not undergo the ordeal of superintending another discharge or cutting down of the treasury employees again, and for a third time Bristow tendered it, and fixed the date of its occurrence as he would like it to be, upon June 2, because he said that was his 44th birthday, and he would like to close his official life on that day. On the second occasion the president prevailed upon Bristow to remain because a new order of things in the treasury department was about to take place with the substitution of silver for fractional currency, and he thought it would need the supervision of Bristow.

So far as anything had been elicited in the congressional examination bearing upon himself, or attaches heretofore of the White House, the president was willing to leave the whole matter to the judgment of the country from testimony given by ex-Solicitor Wilson before the congressional investigating committee. In relation to that part of Bluford Wilson's testimony where he charged Gens. Babcock and Porter with being concerned in Black Friday speculation, the president said he once put a lot of papers rolled up for a moment in a private drawer of his desk and subsequently took them out, handing them to his son, who was acting as his private secretary for the examination. The papers he found, when reported upon by U. S. Grant, Jr., did not show any connection whatever of Gen. Babcock with the Black Friday affair at the time stated, because they could not, as he was then in San Domingo, and before Gen. Porter's connection with the Black Friday scandal, he could not find he had ever bought a dollar's worth of gold in his life; but he had purchased one or two small pieces of property on Washington heights, New York city, through or in connection with Gen. Butlerfield, which from all he would learn was a perfectly honorable straight-forward transaction.

When these many and frequent reports were made about those bearing near and intimate official relation to him, it was natural he should accept them with great caution and suspicion; but one always signified in the most distinct and emphatic manner, as he did in the letter endorsement, of "let no guilty man escape," which Bluford Wilson was endeavoring to abstract with other papers from the treasury department, that he did not desire that any persons, no matter how high the officials might be, even if they were his own intimates, should enjoy immunity from responsibility or escape punishment for wrong doing if proved upon them. At first when hints were made to him he was led to believe they meant Mr. Casey and others. He was told by those attacking Gens. Babcock and Porter that the facts would be given by Gen. George H. Sharpe, surveyor of the port of New York, and those papers examined by young Mr. Grant were left by him, but at no time did the President stand in the way, or intimate anything but his strongest desire to have a full, earnest and honest examination and prosecution of any wrong doing among his friends. "As for Bristow," the president added, "I am not standing doubts in and exposing the friends of my friends I always regarded him with the fullest confidence, good will and respect. But my friends laughed at me when I gave it finally as my opinion from facts and information brought to my knowledge by persons whom I thought reliable, that there was a conspiracy on foot in which he took part, pertaining to the presidential candidacy and I regret the concluding forced upon me now that there was a more than seeming truth in the accusation."

Concerning himself, the President said the question of his integrity or probably as it might be judged now or in after years, never gave him an emotion of concern at least in the way of doubt, because he knew that he had never been impelled by improper motives, and he did not believe there was the slightest thing to the contrary on record. With the light of events and experience of earlier times there were many things he could see now which he might do it again necessary in a different way; but they pertained more to the matter of discretion as to individuals than the questions of policy. In every-

thing he did he had always adopted the rule through life to examine into what was submitted to him carefully and without anything but the principle of doing right, as far as he could judge, to guide him. He had always written, spoken and acted in that direction and in a manner which he thought came up to that standard.

## Chapters of Retributive Horrors.

He was paralyzed with an awful nightmare—he wished to cry out or run for escape, but could not—his arms were stretched out in painful tension, and had been so for hours, but he could not withdraw them; his neck had been twisted for hours, over his shoulder, in one position, till his whole body shook and quivered in an agony of pain; he could not scream, nor move his head for relief—resistless clamps were upon him; and as his walking eyes, almost straining from their sockets, gazed out on the darkness and to gain power of vision, he beheld, dimly, a terrible, fiery horse, with mouth wide open, blowing sulphurous flames, slowly but firmly approaching him, and he, paralyzed, prostrate, and unable to flee.

The faithful carriage-horse, that had been cruelly checked tightly up all day, had broken the checkreins; and now, in his anger and might, was charging fiercely upon his driver, who had so shamefully tormented him in the wicked pride of making him look showy, by checking his head and neck up in one painful position for long hours together. But he is awake now!

May all drivers suffer even a more terrible nightmare, who so misuse their noble, faithful horses and mules.

Then, that other low fellow found himself tied close to a solid post, his back against it, a cord around his body and legs, and a telegraph wire across his nose, and wound lightly around the post behind him, so that he could not move at all, except to swing his arms frantically about him; before him, at a short distance stood a huge, angry mule, skillfully darting his heels at his face, a little nearer every shot; sweat and blood and froth were pouring from his mouth and nose, in very fright, and terror, and pain. He woke from a dream, asleep in his wagon, to see his mule checked up with bridle so tight as to cut the poor animal's mouth till it was raw and bloody, while its head and neck were trembling and cramped up in pain; and a deep warning voice said "Loosen the check to relieve the suffering animal, and see thou torment him no more."

There are many others who may take a hint from the morals of these scenes; this unfair and cruel checking up horses is one of the most outrageous abuses.—Maryland Farmer.

CONCERNING "HOWARD GLYNDON." Newspaper paragraphs are not correctly representing the life-misfortune of Miss Redden, the "Howard Glyndon" of the press. (Whose marriage to Edward W. Searing, at Mystic, Conn., is reported in the New York Sun.) Permit one who knows her personally, to give you a statement received from her own lips. She is not a "deaf mute," as the term is properly applied. She was born with the full promise of the development of all natural faculties, and distinctly remembers the sounds that vibrated on her childish ear.

At the age of eight or nine, during severe illness, speech and hearing both left her. She had since that hour remained hopelessly deaf; but within the past four years, having placed herself in a school for mutes in Boston, by the severest exertion her voice has been sufficiently recovered to serve her well. She was taught by a new system that few teachers in this country are acquainted with. It is very interesting to listen to her somewhat broken articulation, while the language of her magical eyes and her vivacious manner give to her expression a pathetic and indescribable charm. She reads her own poetry sometimes to friends with wondrous self-forgetfulness and eloquence. Her presence is singularly fascinating. She binds all who know her with an artless, happy grace that combines the simplicity of childhood with the elegance and cordiality of a cultured and gifted woman. Miss Redden has a form like Hebe, is plump and vigorous in facial development, radiant with soulful beauty and that intensity of refined emotion which her pure, womanly poetry conveys. She will not so severely chide a friend of her own sex for declaring that the man who may wed her to-day has secured a jewel above all price. Eminent her early affliction is not a "misfortune" it may have made her the rare combination—the unique character; both tender and strong, trusting and wary, sunny and energetic that gives her the title of a noble and lovely woman.—From Chicago Evening Journal.

REMARKS ON LIGHTNING.—A singular occurrence lately transpired in the northern part of Putnam and the southern portion of Dutchess counties, New York. After a violent thunder-storm, accompanied by an unusual amount of chain lightning and torrents of rain, dead wild geese were picked up by the hundred. Numbers of them had previously been observed alive in the shallow ponds in the vicinity, and they were seen to act strangely during the storm, as though they had been fired upon. The heads of the dead fowl were badly torn and in some cases their feathers were burned to a crisp and their bodies burst open.

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